Later in the afternoon Gen. Yuan's troops returned to the native city. It is hoped that it will be possible during the retreat to bring away all the wounded. The dead had to be left behind. It is certain that any of the wounded who were not brought away were butchered. At this hour the Chinese are beginning to shell the settlements.

When the Russians advanced this morning they had 2,000 infantry and 600 Cossacks and three field batteries. Two companies of Germans and two French field batteries supported the advance

THE RUSSIANS ONLY PARTLY SUCCESSFUL.

The Russians moved forward in two columns. Cois. Anichimoff and Schelinski, with eleven companies, attempted a flank movement on the Chinese fort. The artillery of the Colonial and other batteries were posted along the railroad embankment with three companies of infantry supporting them.

The Russians met a terrible fire and were unable to take the fort. They succeeded, however, in occupying the villages north of the railroad station, which had been a source of great trouble to the allies. They also captured twelve guns of various sizes. None of the guns was larger than those in the French battery. They also exploded the magazine.

The Russians are holding the ground they captured. Their casualties exceed 100, including an artillery Colonel.

The Americans know now that they have had over 30 and the British have had over 40 killed. The Japanese have had 57 killed, including a Colonel.

It is feared that the night will produce a terri-

THE NINTH SAVED ITS WOUNDED.

TIEN-TSIN, July 14, 7 A. M., via Chefoo, July 17 and Shanghai, July 23, 5:50 P. M.-After brief shelling yesterday evening the Ninth Regiment was able to withdraw. They succeeded in bringing their wounded with them, but left the dead on the field. The marines held their ground, Major Waller withdrawing part of the guard at the arsenal to the wall. The Japanese and French retained their pos

tions and during the night ammunition, rations and water were sent to them.

CHINESE RETREATED DUBING THE NIGHT.

The Chinese, who apparently did not realize the strength of their position, retreated during the night and the allies this morning occupied the city without resistance.

While the allied troops were making the attack yesterday the Chinese attempted to make a counter move on the railroad station, where a company of American marines was assisting the British. Two companies of the Ninth United States Infantry reënforced this detachment, which had a hard fight. The advance of the Russians finally forced the Chinese to retire. The Russians found piles of cartridges in every house in the native city.

BEFORE THE BIG BATTLE

Inevitable Complications Among Allied Com manders-The Early Fighting at Tien-Tsin. From a Staff Correspondent.

TIEN-TSIN. July 1, 8 P. M., via Chefoo, July 16, and thence by post to Shanghai, July 23. There were two little engagements this morning. The Russians on the north side of the city und rtook to drive out what they thought were a few Chinese. A party of Cossacks, with artillery, was sent against them, but the Russians only succeeded in uncovering a force that poured such a hot fire into them that they were

compelled to retire. The Chinese used smoke-

less powder, and the Russians were utterly un-

able to locate them. Early this morning 500 Japanese, Americans Welsh Fusiliers, Sikhs and Chinese soldiers from Wei-Hai-Wel started to reconnoitre a fort north of the Chinese city and half way to the Seku arsenal. It was raining steadily at the time and the roads were heavy and difficult for the transport and artillery. An apparently strong force of the enemy was encountered and the ailies returned without having accomplished the object of their reconnoissance. During the morning the Chinese shelled the settlements without effect. Rifle bullets dropped in the streets all day. The Japanese succeeded in burning a small village near the

walled city. The women and children are leaving The inevitable complications attending the combination of several forces are beginning to show themselves here. Meanwhile, with about nine thousand men here doing practically nothing, the last message received from Pekin shows that the situation there is almost hope

Military men say that 50,000 troops are needed to relieve Pekin and guard Tien-Tein.

THE FOUR-HOUR FIGHT ON JULY 3. TIEN-TSIN, July 3, 8 P. M., via Chefoo, July 14. and thence by post to Shanghai, July 24. The Chinese began a sharp attack last night on the Russians holding the railroad bridge and stations. There was a heavy and almost continuous rifle fire for three hours, and occasionally shells were fired. A body of French infantry went to help the Russians.

A few Sikhs and some of the British-Chinese regiment from Wei-Hai-Wei were engaged further along the allied left, with Chinese occupy ing the villages across the river between the settlements and the native city. At 11 o'clock the whole line was heavily engaged, the fighting lasting almost without interruption for nearly

At 8 o'clock this morning the Chinese began shelling the settlements. They had improvised a fort about two miles northeast of the French concession, and had mounted four guns in a village north of the railroad station. They had two other smaller guns somewhere in the native city, and still another that was believed to be a 15-centimetre rifle.

The Russians advanced north of the railroad station with three guns. They also mounted one on a mud wall east of the town where the allroad crosses. The Chinese found this quickly and succeeded in knocking it down the bank and silencing it completely, killing four men and wounding several.

Sikhs, Wei-Hai-Wei troops and Welsh Fusiliers had been waiting on the recreation ground west of the settlements during the night expecting an attack. They had the warship Terrible's 12-pounder. The Russians asked for this gun, which was moved near the railroad station. The Chinese located it almost immediately and

twice compelled a shifting of its position. Late in the morning the shelling of the settlements was very severe. Many large shrap-nel struck the British concession. The women and children were ordered into the cellars or Town Hail. Shells burst all about the settle-

the uniforms of Imperial troops were seen.

The situation here is very grave. Accession

to the forces are coming in s'owly. The railroad to Tong-ku is in exactly the same condition it was a week ago. River transportation is slow, difficult and uncertain. The landing facilities at Tong-ku are absurdedly inadequate. There is no telegraphic communication between Tien-Tsin and Taku. Artillery is urgently needed and cava'ry also.

The Pekin situation seems to be a secondary consideration here. It is necessary to take Chinese Tien-Tsin before any attempt can be made to move to the relief of the capital.

A consorship has been established by the British and Americans owing to some of the correspondents alleging in their despatches that there was friction among the commanders. A Chinese report was received to-night to

the effect that Jung Lu, the Chinese Generalisimo, was protecting the foreigners in Pekin. Nothing definite is known, however. A curious feature of the situation here is that here is no intelligence office and little scout-

number, position or equipment of the Chi-Two hundred and fifty Germans started for

ing. There is no definite information about the

Kiao-chau to-day

FIGHTING A NEW CHINA TIEN-TSIN, July 4, 11 A. M., via Chefoo, July 14, and thence by post to Shanghal, July 24, 10 35 P. M. -A few scattering shells were delivered by the Chinese early this morning, but otherwise there has been no resumption of yesterday's action.

All foreigners here think it is high time for the Powers to awake to the fact that they are not fighting the Boxers alone, but a China such as the world never saw before, a China quipped with plenty of modern rifles and powerful guns, and with men able to shoot. This is

no holiday pleasure excursion against fanatics carrying spoars dervish-like and swords. On the contrary, it is a businesslike war, in which China is showing tremendous advancement as a fighting power and in which she is displaying unexpected strength, for the reason that she is acting alone and independent of agreement between a lot of heterogeneous dements. The great necessity is therefore realzed here of celerity on the part of the Powers in putting an end to the trouble. The Chinese are an inhuman foe. They take no prisoner and horribly mutilate the dead.

ALLIES LOSE VALUABLE TIME.

The military situation of the allies does not promise well under present conditions, though there is the greatest harmony among the commanders and they are on the best terms with one another. Valuable time, however, is lost through mere politeness

The anomalous situation cannot be better shown than by the absence of a general headquarters. After the recent heavy night firing it took all the next day to ascertain what had happened, it being necessary to visit eight different headquarters, all widely scattered. Anomaly is also shown in the communications with Tong-ku, each nation having its own. No-

body is rebuilding the railroad Meanwhile the foreigners in Pekin are desperately in need of help, but it is certain that no relief can start in less than three weeks, and progress then will be very slow. The rains are beginning now and the roads wil soon be impassable for army transportation. It will be absolutely necessary to rebuild the railways. Every day's delay makes matters more difficult.

American interests here urgently appeal for more American troops. [The Ninth had not arrived at this time.] It is in this belt of China where American trade is the largest. Tien-Is in is now practically in a state of siege. Food s scarce and prices are out of sight. The banks are shut and no money can be obtained. The merchants are not trying to secure more supplies, because those that they have obtained are frequently commandeered by the enemy. The tugs have all been seized.

The condition of Tien-Tsin is such as render an epidemic most probable, and the

situation is very difficult to handle. A report that Gen. Mah with about 7,000 mer arrived at Tien-Tsin on July 1 is confirmed. Bao, the Boxer chief, has his headquarters in the Viceroy's yamen. The Chinese soldiers are east of the city. The river is quite high. It is reported that Gen. Nieh's family has been kidnapped and that his forces have been deeated by other Chinese troops and Boxers. Reports received here from Chinese sources

regarding the situation in Pekin are very con-

WHERE ADMIRAL SEYMOUR WAS WOUNDED. Tien-Tsin, July 9, 2 P. M., via Cheefoo, July 13, and by post to Shanghai, July 24.—At day-light this morning 1,000 Japanese, 400 Russians, 000 British and 100 Americans, with cavalry and artillery, attacked the Chinese who had been placing a battery on the west side of the settlements. The Japanese led in the attack, part of the artillery covering their advance, while the other guns found the Chinese who were occupying the village below the west arsenal.

The Japanese infantry charged and dislodged the Chinese, who fled across the open country, where the Japanese cavalry swooped down on them and cut them to pieces as they made wild attempts to escape. At least a hundred of them were killed.

In the meantime the American and Japanese sallors reoccupied the west arsenal after a brief fight with its defenders. They captured four guns, seventy rifles and five banners.

While Admiral Seymour, commanding the British forces, and Gen. Fukushima, the Japanese commander, were standing on a oridge at the west arsenal watching the effect of the shelling on the native city, the Chinese opened with shrapnel, delivering a remarkably accurate fire. One of their shells exploded on the bridge beside Admiral Seymour, wounding him slightly. A captain of infantry was killed and two other officers and twenty men

After this action the Chinese shelled the set tlements severely for two hours. Yesterday they maintained a heavy shell fire, causing hirteen casualties, including three bluejackets from the British warship Centurion, who were killed in the barracks.

The British brought up two more 4-inch rifles esterday, mounting two on each side of the ettlements. The Chinese have several 3.2 guns which completely command the settle-

The men from the British warship Terrible. who saw service in Natal, say that the fighting here is much worse than it was at Ladysmith.

and by post to Shanghai, July 21, 6:25 P. M.-Yesterday was the quietest twenty-four hours we have had in two weeks, and this naturally roused the suspicion that the Chinese were planning some kind of a coup.

At midnight the Chinese made a sharp attack n the ratiroad station, where the Japanese and French troops and the Sikhs were posted. All of these commands suffered severely from the fire of the Chinese. The Japanese had a captain and four subalterns killed and sixty men wounded. The French had fifty and the British

twenty wounded. Reenforcements were quickly rushed forward from the other French and Japanese forces and the British were reenforced twice. Then the Japanese charged and finally drove the Chinese back with heavy losses.

At 1 o'cl ck in the morning the Russians

their practice was very poor and their shells created no damage. It is believed that the British shells caused much damage in the native city.

Vic -- Admiral Seymour will return to his ship It is not likely that anything definite in regard to a movement for the relief of Pekin will be

COULD NOT AGREE AT TIEN-TSIN Foreign Commanders, Unable to Decide on One Governor, Name Three.

done for at least two weeks.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Paris, July 24 .- Four telegrams, dated July 3, 14, 17 and 18, from the French Consul a Tien-Tsin and sent by way of Cheefoo on July 18 and 29, arrived at the Foreign Office at intervals of a few hours to-day. In the one dated the 18th the Consul says that a courier who arrived from Pekin states that the Ministers have been besieged in the British legation since June 20. The legation had been vigorously defended by the detachments of marines, which had lost 16 killed and 17 wounded. When the courier left Pekin the situation of the Ministers was grave.

The despatch of the 14th announces the capture of the native city of Tien-Tsin by the international forces after a vigorous de fence by the Chinese. The French and Japanese troops forced the gateway and seized the native town. The Russians meanwhile captured the fort in the eastern part of the native city. The total losses of the ailles were soo The French had 15 killed and 50 wounded

The despatch of the 17th states that the city is quiet and is recovering its normal appearance where it has not been burned. A messenger had been despatched to Pekin and his return was expected in a week The despatch of the 18th says that the various

commanders are deliberating on plans for the government and administration of Tien-Tsin The Consul adds that he has received no despatches from Paris since June 20 A despatch from Chefoo of date of July 20 says the anti-Christian movement is spreading. The Chinese officials are said to be threatening

the natives with death unless they renounce the Christian religion. It is said that the Governor, who is a very tricky individual, is secretly encouraging this persecution. A despatch from Tien-Tsin, dated July 20 says the foreign commanders have been unable to agree on the appointment of a Governor and have instituted a three-headed government by the English, Japanese and Russians. Considerable friction is likely to result from this lack of unity in the control of affairs. It is also said

that the Japanese are actively employed in

spreading their ideas among the natives. They

are distributing Japanese flags among the

residents of the town and are telling them to have no fear; that there will be no ulterior results while Japan is protecting them. The Foreign Office has received a telegram rom the French Consul at Chefoo, dated July 21, saving that he has received news from Pekin that the Ministers are safe and that measures have been taken for their protection.

OUTBREAKS IN CENTRAL CHINA. Number of Missions in Hankow and Hones Provinces Destroyed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 24.-The Church Missionary Society has received the following despatch from Hankow dated July 23: "Cha-ki burned; staff safe; all mid-China staffs well."

The China Inland Mission has received via Shanghai, July 23, news that the Siang Shen, Sihua, Chou-Kiak-How, She-Ki-Chen and King-Tsi-Kau missions in Honan have been detroyed. The mi-sloparies are safe

BRUSSELS, July 24. - The Belgo-Chinese Export and Import Company announces that it earns by a telegram from Hankow dated July 19, that the station at Kwang Tsechau has been abandoned. It was afterward pillaged by the

CONSULS DO NOT BELIEVE SHENG. His Alleged Reports From Pekin Not Credited at Shanghal.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, July 24 .- A despatch from Shangha of yesterday's date says that Sheng, the Director of Railways and Telegraphs, in an interriew with United States Consul Goodnow on Monday afternoon stated that he had received word from Pekin on July 18 that the Chinese Ministers desired peace. Yung Li, according to Sheng, sent a member of the Tsung-Il-Yamen to the British legation and found the Ministers all right. He proposed to send them food and

scort them to Tien-Tsin. Mr. Goodnow communicated this information to the consular body, who decided unanimously that no credit could be placed in these state-

ENGLAND'S WAR EXPENSES. For the Year Ending March Next the Amount Will Be Over \$380,000,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, July 24.-Additional army estimate for China and South Africa to the extent of £11.500,000 will shortly be brought before the House of Commons. This will make the total army expenditures for the year ending March next over £76,000,000.

The French Commanders

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS, July 24 .- Admiral Pottier, who is to command the French squadron in Chinese waters, will sail from Cherbourg on July 28. Gen. Voyron, who is to command the French land forces in China, will leave Marseilles on the

following day. Belgian Cities May Send Troops. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS. July 24.—The Burgomasters o Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp and Liege have issued an appeal for the raising of a fund to equip and end a contingent of troops to China. It is understood that the project has the approval of the Government.

WU'S ADVICES FROM SHENG.

Says the Imperial Government Is Supplying Foreigners in Pekin With Food.

WASHINGTON, July 24. - Minister Wu this morning received a despatch from Director-General of Telegraphs Sheng, stating that the foreigners were to go from Pekin to Tien-Tsin under escort. In addition to affording foreigners protection the Imperial Government has been supplying them with food. This confirms advices

started a general movement east of the native | American newspapers of this morning.

public by the State Department to-day:

Translation of a cablegram received by Minster Wu on July 20, 1900, from the Taotal of

Shanghai, dated July 19, 1900: Have received a telegram from Gov. Yuan of Shantung, dated 23d, day of this moon (July 19), who, having received from the Privy Council (at Pokin) a despatch embodying an Imperial letter to the President of the United States, has instructed me to transmit it to your Excellency. The Imperial message is respect-

fully transmitted as follows: The Emperor of China to His Excellency the Prestdent of the United States-Greeting: "China has long maintained friendly relations with the United States, and is deeply conscious that the object of the United States

is international commerce; neither country entertains the least suspicion or distrust toward the other. Recent outbreaks of mutual antipathy between the people and Christian missions caused the foreign Powers to view with unwarranted suspicion the position of the Imperial Government as favorable to the people and prejudicial to the missions, with the result that the Taku forts were attacked and captured. Consequently there has been clashing of forces, with calamitous consequences. The situation has become more and more serious and critical. We have just received a telegraphic memorial from our envoy, Wu Ting-fang, and it is highly gratifying to us learn that the United States Government, having in view the friendly relations between the two countries, has taken a deep interest in

the present situation. 'Now China, driven by the irresistible course of events, has unfortunately incurred well-nigh universal indignation. For settling the present difficulty China places special reliance in the United States. We address this message to your Excellency in all sincerfty and candidness, with the hope that your Excellency will devise measures and take the initiative in bringing about a concert of the Powers for the restoration of order and peace. The favor of a kind reply is earnestly requested and awaited KWANG HSU. with the greatest anxiety.

'26th year, 6th moon, 23d day (July 19, 1900). "It is therefore my duty to transmit the above with the request that your Excellency, in respectful obedience of Imperial wishes, will deliver the same to its high destination and favor

me with a reply. "YU LIEN-YUAN (Taotal at Shanghal) 'Kwang Hsu, 26th year, 6th moon, 23d day July 19, 1900.)

This cablegram was at once communicated to the President at Canton and the following is his The President of the United States to the Emperor of

China-Greeting: "I have received your Majesty's message of the 19th of July and am glad to know that your Majesty recognizes the fact that the Government and people of the United States desire of China nothing but what is just and equitable. The purpose for which we landed troops in China was the rescue of our legation from grave danger and the protection of the lives and property of Americans who were so fourneying in China in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed them by treaty and by international aw. The same purposes are publicly declared by all the Powers who have landed military

forces in your Majesty's Empire. "I am to infer from your Majesty's letter that the malefactors who have disturbed the peace of China, who have murdered the Minister of Germany and a member of the Japanese legation, and who now hold besieged in Pekin those foreign diplomatists who still survive, have not only not received any favor or encouragement from your Majesty, but are actually in rebeltion against the Imperial authority. If this be case I most solemnly urge

Majesty's Government "First-To give public assurance whether the Foreign Ministers are alive, and if so, in what

condition "Second-To put the diplomatic representa tives of the Powers in immediate and free communication with their respective Governments, and to remove all danger to their lives and lib-

"Third-To place the Imperial authorities of China in communication with the relief expedition so that cooperation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations, the protection of foreigners and the restoration

of order. "If these objects are accomplished it is the belief of this Government that no obstacles will be found to exist on the part of the Powers to an amicable settlement of all the questions arising out of the recent troubles, and the friendly good offices of this Government will, with the assent of the other Powers, be cheerfully placed at your Majesty's disposition for WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"JULY 23, 1900. "By the President:

too severe to be accepted by China.

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State." The appeal of the Emperor of China for me diation, together with the President's reply thereto, has been transmitted to the American Ambassadors in Europe and to the United States Minister at Tokio, Japan. Evidence ac cumulates that similar appeals were made to other Powers. In addition to France, proposi tions were made to Germany and Japan, but the conditions laid down in each instance were

In the conversation between the Secretary of State and the Chinese Minister there has been intimation that this Government regarded the authenticity of the appeal with suspicion, but there is nothing in the President's answer to directly indicate that any such suspicion is entertained. It will be seen, however, that the acceptance of the President is based on conditions which must be fulfilled before the United States Government will bring the matter of a settlement formally to the notice of the Powers. These conditions-a declaration by the Chinese Government that the Ministers are alive and protected, that they be put in communication with their Governments, and that the Chinese authorities place themselves in communication with the relief expedition-constitute a test of the genuineness dition—constitute a test of the genuineness of the communication addressed to the President in the name of the Chine e Emperor. Compliance with them will not only relieve anxiety as to the situation of the foreigners at Pekin, but will, it is assumed, put the Powers in better humor and remove some of the causes which might bring about a declaration of war against China by some, if not all, of the nations concerned. In effect, the President domands that the Chinese Imperial Government ally itself with the Power's to suppress the present disturbances. This means, of course, that it use its troops against the anti-foreign forces, but does not no essarily mean that there shall be shoulder-to-shoulder cooperation between the soldiers of the foreign allies and the troops of the Chinese service.

shoulder-to-shoulder cooleration between the soldiers of the foreign allies and the troops of the Chines' service.

It may be stated on authority too good to be doubted that the United States Government will not formally apply to the Powers to accept its friendly offices to bring about a settlement of the Chinese troubles until communication with the Government will not formally apply to the Powers to accept its friendly offices to bring about a settlement of the Chinese troubles until communication with the foreign Ministers in Pekin has been retransmitted to Minister Wu and received by the latter on the night of the same day:

"News from Pekin of 22d day of 6th moon (corresponding to July 18) says Wen Jul, by direction of the Tsung-li-Yamen, went to see the various foreign Ministers and found not one of them harmed. Jung Lu proposes to memorialize Imperial Government to supply them with provisions at once, and then devise plan to detail troops to escort them to Tien-Tsin."

This communication accords with the publication in London yesterday and printed in the American newspapers of this morning.

messenger did not talk English. To make matters worse a messenger sent out by Gen. Durward was unable to find Gen. Fukushima. Nothing was done all the afternoon. Nobody ates. Every commander was doned the afternoon in the Japanese with the actions of the other commanders. It was the could, but he was ignorent of the situation and the wounded, so heavy was the Chinese fire.

Americans' blue shirts of the Ninth United States Infantry, which has been doing considerable damage. The British, Japanese and French and grant of the Ninth United States Infantry and a mountaint to the could, but he was ignorent to find dand at Lieutenant and ten men wounded, so heavy was the Chinese fire.

Americans' blue shirts of the Ninth United States Infantry and a mountaint to find the Japanese were conspicuously gallant. The fighting ended at 5 P. M. The ammunitation of the Fifteenth United States Infantry and a mountaint to the could, but he was ignorent to find the Japanese were conspicuously gallant. The fighting ended at 5 P. M. The ammunitation with the Chinese Covernment in its Minister Are Alive and Protected. That Minister Are A

PERIL OF MISSIONARIES.

Mrs. Frances D. Wilder Writes of the Condition at Tien-Tsin and Pekin.

BOSTON, Mass. July 24 - A letter from Mrs. Frances D. Wilder, treasurer of the North 'hina missions, written on the steamer Lien Shing at Chefoo, June 20, reached the American board to-day. She describes the scenes in Tien-Tsin prior to June 16, which city she left

on June 18. In part the letter says "Thursday night we were up all night. Boxers and mobs were lighting fires all around Tien-Tsin and the houses of the natives, hoping the fire would spread to the foreign city. That morning all the chapels in the native city were burned. Friday night they attempted to fire the railway station but were driven off by Russian troops. At 4 o'clock Saturday morning Mr. Gammon came from the watchtower on the London Mission ground and said a mob of thousands, with torches for setting fires, were within a quarter of a mile of us, burning is they came. We wrapped the children in their night clothes and fled toward the centre of the settlement, stopping at a friend's, who took us in. But the mob was soon dispersed by the soldiers, and we returned to breakfast. "The Lien Shing was lying at the wharf, two

or three miles up the river from seven Chinese forts, commanding the entrance. It seems that the Powers had given the commanders of the forts until 2 A. M. Sunday to surrender; would open fire at that hour. The reply was a shot from the forts about half-past 1. Then the bombardment began from two Russian, one Jabanese, one German, one French and one British gunboat. The Americans protested against the proceeding and did not enter the engagement. The firing ceased about 6 A. M. and the forts were soon under foreign flags.

"What the fate of those in Pekin is we cannot tell, but hope the court will be wise enough to prevent their massacre. From Pao-ting-fu nothing heard since I last wrote when all were in the city under official protection. We heard that all the foreigners were in the British legation, all mission places in Pekin destroyed. Do not know, We hear that the forces of 1,700 and 2,500 that left lien-Tsin the 10th and later, have reached there; also that Pang-Chuang and Hunan friends (Canadian Presbyterian Mission) are coming this way, and a boat left Chefoo to-day, to wait for them up the coast.

"HEISBOAY, June 21.—We are now far on the

r three miles up the river from seven Chinese

the coast.

"HURSDAY, June 21, -We are now far on the hoping to reach there

way to Shanghal, hoping to reach there Saturday."

In a previous letter, dated Tien-Tsin, July 11, Mrs. Wilder says:

"I assume that messages reach Boston, and you know of the burning of Tung-Chow College and escape of the missionaries, I will write the meagre details that have reached here. Last Thursday a United States guard from Pekin went there and escorted all but Mr. Tewksbury, Dr. Ingram and Mr. Galt to Pekin, a large number of helpers and church members following them. Saturday the three gentlemen had to leave. They stayed to protect the college, but it was impossible. The college was set on fire, the residences all looted, and the new church building probably destroyed. Several church members came down the river and reached here yesterday. That was the state of affairs when they left. All missionaries in Pekin, British and American, have gone to the Methodist compound. All the civil service people are at the British legaaries in Pekin, British and American, have gone to the Methodist compound. All the civil service people are at the British legation, so only two places have to be defended. "Saturday night the Ministers sent frantic appeals for relief. Sunday morning two trains with 1,700 foreign soldiers, seven machine guns and two cannon left here. The railway had to be repaired by the soldiers, as Chinese are afraid to do it. Only our United States soldiers seem provided for any emergency. They take

afraid to do it. Only our United States soldiers seem provided for any emergency. They take the lead every time. It is said that 2,000 Russian and 500 British are on the way to Pekin via Shan-Hai-Kwan."

Under date of June 13, she wrote: "I do not know how much the Secretary of the mission is able to write you from Pekin, but I am constrained to tell you what came by letter to the Methodist friends yesterday. The large chapel is converted into a fort by walling up all but one entrance, and most of the windows, with loop holes for firing from within. Here all will take refuge if attacked. The gates are also bricked up and spikes and barbed wire on top of the walls, with network of barbed wire across the compound in different places. They have twenty-five marines there, and forty firearms besides for the missionaries to use. There are severy eight in the com-

to use. There are seventy-eight in the com-pound (besides Chinese 800), perhaps fifty women and children.

The Minister is doing all he can to protect them. It is said that the Chinese have guns mounted on the wall covering the legations and will destroy them if the city gates are forced.

and will destroy them if the city gates are forced.

"Letters from Tung-Chow friends giving details of their flight and of the killing of Christians in Nu-pao-tun and Yung-lo-tien are most distressing. The helper in the former place escaped to Pekin with many wounds and burns. Li Te Kuel of Yung-lo-tien was escaping with his flock when they came upon a party of Boxers, who surrounded them. One escaped and from a hiding place saw the killing of Li and his two boys, and several others. The women were driven back to the village. Li died on his knees in prayer. Refugees are coming here daily from most distant places; whole families slaughtered, one or two of a village escaping. Dr. Noble's old hospital steward is one of them—his family all killed.

hospital steward is one of them—his family all killed.

"The burning of the college and looting of houses in Tung-Chow was not by Boxers, but by soldiers and the crowd. The army almost to a man is against foreigners.

"The days are very hot, and the air oppressive. No rain of any use has fallen for a year. My son's children are pining, and I think they must leave as soon as possible. This places me in a dilemma, to go with them or stay here. Either my son must go or I must. For him to go and leave his mother here would make it impossible even to work for this people again. May God give us wisdom to decide where duty calls."

ENGINEERS LEAVE WEST POINT.

Company E Starts for China Via San Francisco -Pathetic Scene at the Station. WEST POINT, July 24. - Company E, Corps of Engineers, left at 10 o'clock this morning on a special train of sleeping cars over the West Shore Railroad for duty in China, and expect to reach San Francisco in time for embarkation on Aug. 1. The company was in charge of First Lieut. James B. Cavenaugh of the class First Lieut. James B. Cavenaugh of the class of '92, and Second Lieut. John R. Slattery, who graduated from the Military Academy last month. Permission was granted the codes to go to the station to see the boys off. The engineers proceeded across the plains in heavy marching order. The corps of cadets and cavalry detachment were drawn up in line along the roadway and stood at "attention" while they passed by. The band accompanied them in the march to the depot, where the train was in waiting. Thirty or more members of the company are heads of families, and the scene at the station was painful. Among the throng of spectators was Mrs. Evans, the veuerable mother of the late Lieut. John S. Evans, who was commissioned Lieutenant from the rank-of Comrany E a few months ago, and was killed last May while leading a charge upon the Filipinos at the Island of Samar. Mrs. Evans had come from Guilford, N. Y., to bid farewell to her only other son, who is also a member of Company E.

The cadets assembled in a group and gave the West Point yell incessantly until the departure of the train. Col. Peter S. Michie, ripest in years of any member of the academic board, passed through the train and shook hands with each member of the company, while teers cour ed down his furrowed cheeks. Col. Michie lost a son in the famous charge up San Juan hill, and a few months later buried his only other son. As the train steamed away from the station the band played the "star Spangled Banner" and there was a parting salute from the whistles of the engineers will be quartered at West Point for the present. of '92, and Second Lieut. John R. Slat-

MAJOR HOFF ORDERED TO CHINA He Will Be Chief Surgeon of the America Expeditionary Force.

WASHINGTON, July 24. - Secretary Root and Surgeon-General Sternberg had a conference this morning regarding preparations by the Medical Department for the care and treatment of wounded and sick soldiers in China. ment of wounded and sick soldiers in China. Major Hoff, now Chief Surgeon in Porto Rico, has been selected as Chief Surgeon of the China expedition, and orders relieving him of his duties in Porto Rico and directing him to report at once in Washington were telegraphed to him this afternoon. After a consultation with Gen. Sternbarghe will proceed immediately to San Francisco and take the first transport for China. The question of a base hospital was the principal subject under discussion. It will not be determined whether to establish this hospital at Nagasaki or Chefoo, until Gen. Chaffee arrives in China and reports on the project.

and probably for China, for some time. The orders to the officers of the regiment say that it is to go to the Philippines. But the despatches from Washington to the newspapers have told with much detail that the destination of the regiment is the land of the ferocious Boxers, and

the care with which the progress of the regi-

ment is being expedited has indicated to the

men that the newspapers know whereof they As soon as the regiment had its marching orders and the word got around among the enlisted men they began to apply for furloughs. They wanted to have a chance to say good-by to their folks. Most of them are men of this neighborhood and their families live in this vicinity. It was decided that it was not advisable to let any man off for more than twenty four hours. The men grumbled a little and then a great peace fell among them. Each man took his twenty-four hours' leave and then calmly stayed away as long as he could without being left behind by the regiment They had no intention of deserting and were altogether willing to take such punishment for their lack of punctuality as their officers

should measure out to them. The officers said yesterday unofficially that the circumstances would be taken into consideration in determining the sentences and that the men who had overstayed their leave but had turned up in time to go West with the rest of the regiment would be let off with the lightest fines possible, and would not be put in "clink" at all if it could be helped. Maje Cornish, who was in command of the battalion said that not more than five men were missing

from the detachment when the roll was called The General Hancock, the little ferryboa that runs between Governors Island and the Battery, found the Battery landing crowded with unhappy-looking women and children when it came over to the city at 8 o'clock yes terday morning. All of them who could be packed on the boat were carried to the Island, and then the ferryboat made an extra trip Enough women had come while it was going over to the island for the first time to fill the boat to the gates again on the extra trip. The wives and sweethearts of the men continued to come over on every boat until the battalion

to come over on every boat started. They swarmed up to the barracks on the isl They swarmed out their men and hung of

started.

They swarmed up to the barracks on the island and singled out their men and hung on them. The men were pretty solemn, even the most irresponsible-looking of them. Many of the Fifteenth's men are very young, as New Yorkers who have seen them about the streets lately in their bright khaki uniforms have had the opportunity to observe. The younger the man the more women there seemed to be who were interested in him. It was quite apparent that the interests of some of the women conflicted, but it was no time for jealousy to show itself.

Tears were mingled indiscriminately. None of the men showed any feeling openity except one or two whose little ones began to cry when their mothers told them that they would probably never see their fathers again. The babies cried and held on to their fathers as if they would hold them back against all the power of the whole United States. The men looked thoroughly miserable and used their sleeves on their eyes quite frankly. The wives of the officers were not quite so demonstrative in their feelings as the wives of the men in the ranks, but their grief was none the less evident.

"Assembly" was sounded at 8 o'clock, and

ranks, but their grief was none the less evident.

"Assembly" was sounded at 8 o'clock, and the men fell in. A detail from each company had been loading the knapsacks and baggage on a lighter that was tied up at the wharf. The men fell in with their "Krags," their haversacks and canteens, and with ten rounds of ammunition in their cartridge belts. They were marched in review before Gen. Brooke, the commanding officer of this department, and went aboard the lighter, which was big enough to hold them all. As the boat swung away from the wharf, the men began to cheer, faintly at first, and then louder and louder, waving their broad-brimmed hats at the tearful folks on the wharf. The women waved their handkerchiefs as long as they could distinguish the figures of the men on the lighter. At Jersey City three trains were waiting to At Jersey City three trains were waith

At Jersey. City three trains were waiting to take the battalion west. One whole train was made up of freight cars and was filled with the baggage and stores of the battalion. The other two were made up of sixteen tourist sleeping cars, two Pullman cars, two baggage cars and a palace horse car. The men piled into the tourist cars with an energy that seemed to be something like an expression of relief after the leave-taking ordeal on Governors Island. Even that was not altogether over, however. Some of the women folks had gone to the railroad station in the belief that they would see more of the men there than at Governors Island.

The three sections of the special train ran as sections of the Lehigh Valley's show train, the "Black Diamond Express" as far as Buffalo. Arrangements have been made to send them to San Francisco as sections of the Overland Limited, and the railroad folks say that the world will have in the trip of the battalion a fine illustration of the facility with which the railroads of the United States can cooperate with the Government in moving troops.

The battalion is made up of I. K and L companies. Each company has considerably more than its proper quota of men, because the other companies of the regiment are not up to their full quota, and the extra men of the Third Battalion will be divided among the companies that are short. There were, slogether, 384 men and it officers in the detachment.

The transport Sedgwick came up from Quarantine to the city yesterday morning. She brought \$56 of the men of the Second United States Infantry from Matanzas and Genfuegos, Cuba. The regiment was ordered north at the same time that orders were issued to many other regiments, with the view of having plenty of troops available for Chinese service. The men have made up their minds that when they have recruited up to their full strength at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, where they are now bound, they will go to China. The Sedgwick was not detained in Quarantine early yesterday morning and was sent up the North Rive

GEN. SUMNER STARTS FOR CHINA. He Will Command One of the Brigades of the

American Forces. WASHINGTON, July 24.—It is not improbable that Col. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S. A., late Major-General of Volunteers, military attaché at the Court of St. James, will command one of the brigades of the American military division in brigades of the American military division in China. Col. Sumner is the commanding officer of the Sixth Cavalry, now on its way to China on the Grant, which is expected at Nagasaki tomorrow. He commanded this regiment when it went to Cuba, but in the attack on San Juan he was in command of a brigade, having superseded Gen. Wheeler, who was ill. It has been decided that the American force shall be divided into two brigades. Gen. James H. Wilson has been chosen to command one brigade, and either Col. Sumner or Geo. S. M. B. Young, now in the Philippines, will command the other. Col. Sumner left London to-day for China by way of the Suez Canal, and will be succeeded in London by Major Cassatt.



He has to. He must For a living. He has to. He must "make hay while the sun shines," no matter how he feels. The result is overwork. The stomach usually gives the first sign of strain. The organs of diges-tion and nutrition are deranged. Food does not nourish. Indigestion appears. In such a case Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery re-establishes the health by a complete cure of the diseased organs digestion and nutrition. It cleanses the stomach, purifies the blood and removes the causes of disease. It is a temperance medicine, and contains no whisky nor alcohol.

whisk y nor alcohol.

"I was troubled with indigestion for about two years," writes Wm. Bowker. Esq., of Juliaette, Latai Co., Idaho. "I tried different doctors and remedies but to no avail, until I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he told me what to do. I suffered with a pain in my stomach and left side and thought it would kill me. I am glad to write and let you know that I am all right. I can do my work now without pain and I don't have that itred feeling that I used to have. Five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and two vials of his "Pleasant Pellets' cured me."

Sick people can consult Dr. Pierce by

Sick people can consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



PRAISE OF ADMIRAL KEMPFF. His Reasons for Not Participating to the Bom

bardment of the Taku Forts. WASHINGTON, July 24 - In a mail report to the Navy Department, written while he was in ommand of the American naval force at Taku. Pear Admiral Louis Kempff makes an explanation of his reasons for not joining with the other foreign commanders in the demand for the surrender of the Chinese forts at Taku and participating in the bombardment when the demand was refused that is entirely satisfactory to the Department, and, in the opinion of the naval authorities, shows Admiral Kempff to have been a level-headed, discreet officer. who realized the serious effect his cooperation in the attack might have on conditions in China. The Navy Department intends to make the

The Navy Department intends to make the report public in order that the people of the United States may understand Admiral Kempff's reasons for what has been characterized by some critics of his course as his short-sightedness and timidity, but which is shown by his explanation, so the naval officials say, to have been a very wise and far-seeing attitude, both from a political and a military standpoint.

Briefly, the Admiral says that his non-participation in the demand and attack was due to several reasons, chief of which are that the United States and China were not at war, that he considered that his instructions from the Navy Department were not sufficient to justify his cooperation in a hostile act, and, what is considered by the naval officials as most important of all, because he realized that the attack on the forts would probably result in the death of the foreign Ministers and other foreigners in Pekin and would cause the troubles at the capital to spread throughout the entire Empire.

The naval officials are delighted with the Admiral's explanation. They say that he considered the whole situation in the light of present and future events, and arrived at conclusions the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the existing desperate situation in Pekin. It is now conceded by the authorities here that Admiral Kempff knew his business better than anybody this far away from China and showed good common sense in everything he did and did not do.

JAPAN'S TROOPS AT TIEN-TSIN.

Won the Friendly Feeling of the Natives. WASHINGTON, July 24.-The following tele gram has been received at the Japanese legation from the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs under date of July 22 and is the report of the Japanese Consul at Tient-Tsin, who wired it on

"The Japanese troops behaved admirab and maintained strict discipline after the fall of Tien-Tsin city. The Chinese who remained in the city and those who lived outside came to the Japanese quarters with a large flag, bearing an inscription expressing their submission to the Japanese and showed their mission to the Japanese and showed their appreciation of the unexceptionable behavior of our troops. They also brought to our sentry cake, fruit and tea in token of their friendly feeling. Our troops are thus daily gaining the confidence and respect of the native popu-

feeling. Our troops are thus daily gaining the confidence and respect of the native population.

"Tien-Tsin city is occupied by the troops of four Powers in the following sections, namely: from the north gate to the east gate by Japanese; from the east gate to the south by Americans; from the south to the west by English, and from west to north by the French, while the Russians are in possession of the towns and villages on the left banks of the Pei-Ho and the canal.

"A conference was held by the Generals and the commanding officers of the allied forces with a view to organizing military government in the city, and it was decided after a long discussion to appoint three administrators, with equal powers, from among officers of the three Powers—Japan, England and Russia. And finally the following officers were chosen: Lieut.-Col. Aoki, Japan; Lieut.-Col. Bower, England, and Col. Wogack, Russia.

"Upon the departure of Admiral Seymour for Taku Admiral Amseeff has the seniority among the companding officers here. It is admitted by all foreigners here, military and civilian, that the fall of the city was mainly due to the gallantry of the Japanese forces."

Offer of Troops From Mississippi. JACKSON, Miss., July 24 .- Col. R. M. Levy 1 tendered to President McKinley, through Adjutendered to resident ackining, through Adju-tant-General Henry, the entire First Regimens Missis ippi National Guard for service in China. The officers met yesterday and decided unani-mously to make the tender. The Waitham Guards of Meridian and Capital Light Guards of Jackson also volunteer.

Will of Jonas G. Clark Probated. late Jonas G. Clark was allowed to-day by Pro-bate Judge Forbes, sitting at Fitchburg. The decision of the court sets up all of the five decision of the court sets up all of the five codicils as valid. The estate is valued at five millions, and the bulk of it is left to Clark Uni-versity, which was founded in 1889 by the testa-tor. The heirs, many of whom have retained counsel, have thirty days in which to appeal, and it is probable that they will do so. There are fourteen, and, excenting to the widow, less than \$100,000 is left to them.

DOCTOR'S FOOD TALK. Selection of Food One of the Most Important

Acts in Life. Old Dr. Hanaford of Reading, Mass., says in the "Messenger:" "Our health and physical and mental happiness are so largely under our personal control that the proper selection of food should be, and is, one of the most impor tant acts in life

"On this subject, I may say that I know of no

food equal in digestibility, and more powerful

food equal in digestibility, and more powerful in point of nutriment, than the modern Grape-Nuts, four hearing teaspoons of which is sufficient for the cereal part of a meal, and experience demonstrates that the user is perfectly nourished from one meal to another.

"I am convinced that the extensive and seneral use of high class for ds of this character would incre se the term of human life, add to the sum total of happiness and very considerably improve society in general. I am free to menting the food, for I personally know of its value."

Grape-Nuts food can be used by babes in arms, or adults. It is ready cooked, can be served instantly, either cold with cream, or with hot water or hot milk poured over. All sorts of puddings and fancy dishes can be made with Grape-Nuts. The food is concentrated and very economical, for four heaping teaspoons are sufficient for the cereal part of a meal.